

# PORT OF SPAIN GAZETTE

Vol. XVIII.—No. 13.

TRINIDAD: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1843.

Whole No. 1,568.

## Weekly Calendar.

FEBRUARY—XXVIII DAYS.

Day	High water	Low water
1st	12 47	4 36
2nd	12 47	4 36
3rd	12 47	4 36
4th	12 47	4 36
5th	12 47	4 36
6th	12 47	4 36
7th	12 47	4 36
8th	12 47	4 36
9th	12 47	4 36
10th	12 47	4 36
11th	12 47	4 36
12th	12 47	4 36
13th	12 47	4 36
14th	12 47	4 36
15th	12 47	4 36
16th	12 47	4 36
17th	12 47	4 36
18th	12 47	4 36
19th	12 47	4 36
20th	12 47	4 36
21st	12 47	4 36
22nd	12 47	4 36
23rd	12 47	4 36
24th	12 47	4 36
25th	12 47	4 36
26th	12 47	4 36
27th	12 47	4 36
28th	12 47	4 36
29th	12 47	4 36
30th	12 47	4 36

## For Clyde,

**THE BRIG CLYDE,**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

## For Greenock,

**THE BRIG CLYDE,**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

## For Greenock,

**THE BRIG CLYDE,**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

## For Freight or Charter,

**THE BRIG CLYDE,**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

70 Tons best Scotch Engine COALS in bulk  
20 New 38 inch hogheads do.  
Which will be sold cheap, deliverable along the Coast, and Molasses taken in payment.  
Marine Square, 17th January, 1843.

## FOR LONDON,

**THE BRIG CLYDE,**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

## For Liverpool,

**THE BRIG CLYDE,**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

## For Bristol,

**THE BRIG CLYDE,**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

## For Bristol,

**THE BRIG CLYDE,**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**For London,**  
**THE BRIG CLYDE,**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**For Glasgow,**  
**THE BRIG CLYDE,**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**For Greenock,**  
**THE BRIG CLYDE,**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**SCHOONER**  
**OCEAN BRIDE.**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**The Steamer PARRA.**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**FOR SALE:**  
**THE SLOOPS**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**CUTTER FOR SALE.**  
**THAT WELL-KNOWN VESSEL**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**THE DOVE.**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**THE DOVE.**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.



**THE TRINIDAD DISPENSARY.**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**FOR SALE.**  
**AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICE.**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**FOR SALE.**  
**AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORE.**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**NOTICE.**  
**Vincent Patrice, deceased.**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**NOTICE.**  
**Jeanne Catherine Chonier Patrice**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**Notice.**  
**ON THURSDAY**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**NOTICE.**  
**ON MONDAY**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**FOR SALE.**  
**3 Prime Spanish Horses.**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**FOR SALE.**  
**Tables of Cast Iron.**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**Champagne & Hock Wines**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**FOR SALE:**  
**THAT COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESI-**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**FOR SALE:**  
**100 Hogheads of COALS**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**Spanish Mules**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**Spanish Mules**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE**  
**Trinidad Sheet Almanac**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**AROUCA LIQUERS,**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**TARIFF ORDINANCE.**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**R. O. STAVES, & Co.**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**Notice**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**FOR SALE,**  
**DURING the Crop, at very low prices, by**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

**20 Q**  
Commander;  
Will take produce in barrels or tierces, if early application is made, and will be loaded by the 15th February, weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
**TURNBULL, STEWART & CO.**  
Marine Square, 30th Jan., 1843.

*Handwritten note:*  
The subscribers have received the Queen Victoria, from Norfolk, and offer for sale, 30000 R. O. STAVES, & Co. Sugar Hogheads Shooks, 38 inch, 10 tierces, 10 New Carolina Rice, 13 tierces, 10 Cakes Cavendish Tobacco, 25 Quarter boxes Raisins, 150 Bags Black-eyed Peas, 50 Dried Pea Beans, 100 Choice Virginia Hams, 50 Jars Pickled Oysters, 20 Barrels Tar and Pitch, 3000 Wood Hoops, 7300 Cypress Shingles, Barracott, Adams & Co. King's Wharf, 3d February, 1843.



**FOR BARBADOS,**  
(Touching at Martinique, if any considerable number of Passengers offer).  
THE PACKET BRIG  
**QUEEN VICTORIA.**  
T. R. TUCKER, Master;  
Intended to sail on THURSDAY, the 16th inst.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**Barracott, Adams & Co.**  
13th February, 1843.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received, and are now landing, ex *William Large*, from Cork, and other arrivals—

350 Firkins } SUPERIOR DOUBLE ROSE  
50 Kegs } CORK BUTTER  
50 Barrels best Red APPLE POTATOMS  
94 Hhds. ENGINE COALS, in new hds.  
5 New Molasses Puncheons TEMPER-LIME  
10,000 Red (Liverpool) BRICKS  
5,000 Best FIRE BRICKS  
10 Hhds. BUILDING LIME, in new hds.  
2,000 Bunches of ONIONS  
80 Hhds. CLARET—VIN de COTE  
100 Baskets OLIVE OIL  
200 Cases Do. Do.  
LONDON PORTER in barrels, 3 dozen each;  
**Barracott, Adams & Co.**  
King's Wharf and South Quay.  
13th February, 1843.

ALSO  
AN ELEGANT DEMI-BRITSCHA  
**PHATON**  
for one two Horses, with Patent Top, Lamps,  
Pole and Shaft for one or two Horses—built to  
order—will be landed this day.  
**D. A. & Co.**

**FOR RENT.**  
THE HOUSE in Henry Street, now occupied by Mr. GUILIANT. Possession will be given on the 5th of March next. Apply to Ls. F. FABIAN, in Town, or at Naparima to  
**Desir Fabien.**  
13th February, 1843.

**Advertisement.**  
To the Editor of the "Port of Spain Gazette."  
SIR,

ALLOW us through the medium of your impartial paper to give, as friends of Mr. Jules Leotaud, that merited denial which a slanderous placard signed by Mr. Fred. J. Swift, published this morning, deserves, and which is replete with misstatements as to the arrangements entered into between ourselves and the friend deputed by that Gentleman.

It is entirely false, (and we assert it on our honor), that Mr. J. Leotaud did wantonly and without previous provocation insult Mr. Swift, as he did not return and resent certain opprobrious epithets applied to his Father-in-Law.

It is equally false that Mr. Swift did immediately take those steps customary in such cases, for the altercation between these Gentlemen took place on Thursday at 3 in the afternoon, and it was only at 9 on the following morning that Mr. Leotaud received a note from Mr. Swift's friend requesting an interview at 9 o'clock, p.m.

This matter was then referred to us with a request to wait on that Gentleman to know what he had to communicate. This we did as soon as it was in our power, and finding that we could not entertain his demands, the only ALTERNATIVE left in such cases was then proposed and accepted, and it was mutually agreed that the meeting should take place on the morning of the following Sunday. In spite, however, of this arrangement, on which we entirely relied, we were to our astonishment called upon very late on Friday night to alter what we considered a fixed plan on both sides, and to appoint Saturday in lieu of Sunday morning. We certainly refused to accede to this, as the time reserved to make certain personal arrangements was already but limited, and declared that we would adhere to the former day and hour.

With respect to the object assigned by Mr. Swift to what he calls THIS DELAY, we feel confident that he would find it a most difficult matter to substantiate his illiberal insinuation. And we are authorized by Mr. Finlay (the interested party alluded to), to state that neither Mr. Leotaud nor any of his friends were aware of the steps he was about to take to prevent the meeting between these Gentlemen. That Mr. Finlay being of opinion that a meeting between Mr. Leotaud and Mr. Swift ought not to take place, informed the Police of it, finding all his influence of no avail from Mr. Leotaud's fixed determination of meeting Mr. Swift. It is therefore not only not true that that delay was sought to seek the protection of the Police, but it is the very opposite of truth, as appears by what follows:

The risk of the Police becoming cognizant of our intentions, hinted to us by Mr. Swift's friend, had been provided for, and we had in readiness a vessel, which on any emergency would convey the parties out of the jurisdiction of the Colony. This very proposal was again made to-day (Sunday) by us to Mr. Swift's friend, but without success!

We are, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servants,  
**CHAS. DE BOEMHLE,**  
**P. F. ESPINOSA.**

Port of Spain, February 12, 1843.

TO  
**JULES LEOTAUD.**

On Thursday afternoon, you thought proper to stop me in the Public Streets, and wantonly and grossly insult me.

Considering that your station in Society authorized my treating you as a Gentleman, I immediately adopted that course of proceeding, for which any Gentleman offering a gratuitous insult would have been prepared. You refused to withdraw the offensive language which you had used towards me, and the alternative was then proposed to you, that you should meet me on Friday night, you would not consent to a meeting, all then (only when closely pressed, and under a postponement until Sunday morning), you were granted until 12 o'clock to-day. This hour has passed.

The object of this delay for delay has been made apparent by the fact (which I can substantiate) of your having, in the mean time, communicated the circumstances to a party interested in preventing a meeting; and I cannot but presume that you are at this moment seeking the fatherly protection of the Police.

There is but one term applicable to your conduct. To express it, would be to incur a needless risk of course I do not refer to risk from you, for the role of your valour has, undoubtedly, been expended in the insult.

Yours and I have been  
**FRED. SWIFT.**  
13th Feb. 1843.

1st Feb. 12 o'clock.

**Government House.**  
11th February, 1843

**NOTICE.**  
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the Performance of the

**Government Printing and Book Binding,**

until Wednesday, the 1st of March, next. The Work to commence on the 1st April.

For particulars apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office on any day during the hours of business, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 3 o'clock p.m.

**Arthur White,**  
Colonial Secretary.

Received from France, via Martinique—  
**CHAMPAGNE** of best quality in cases  
BRANDY do. do.  
And daily expected from Glasgow—  
40 Tons loose COALS, which will be sold cheap and be landed on the Coast if required.

**BROWN, LABASTIDE & Co.**  
38, King Street, 14th Feb. 1843.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber invites all Persons who may have demands against Mr. B. N. NARRIE, a resident of the Spanish Main, to call at the Store of Mr. BENNETT GULLANT to be informed of the propositions which he has been authorized to make known to them, until the 15th of the ensuing month, after which period no demand will be attended to.

**Andre Agostini.**  
Port of Spain, 13th February, 1843.

**TRINIDAD.**  
Carapichaima Rural Police District,  
13th February, 1843.

APPLICATIONS, directed to Mr. BERNARDO MEANY, Clerk of the Peace, Carapichaima Police District, for LICENSES to sell Rum and other Spirituous Liquors by retail within the said Rural Police District, from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1843, will be received at the Police Stations at Chaguana, Couva, and Point-a-Pierre, until the 28th day of the present month of February.

And a SESSION of the Justices of the Peace, for the purpose of granting such Licenses, will be holden at each of the said Police Stations, as follows:—

At Chaguana, on Friday, the 3rd March, 1843;  
At Couva, on Thursday, the 9th March, 1843;  
At Point-a-Pierre, on Monday, the 6th March, 1843;  
At Twelve o'clock, Noon.

Forms of the Applications, and all other information, may be obtained from the Clerk of the Peace, or the undersigned.

**And David,**  
Stipendiary Justice.

**SAN FERNANDO.**  
The Subscriber  
is empowered to dispose of  
15 Puncheons RUM, proof 24  
Aldo.

20 Bbls. superior quality SUGAR.  
TERMS—CASH.  
**J. R. Fleming.**  
11th February, 1843.

RECEIVED per Schooner *Cosmopolite*, 17 days from Baltimore—

574 Barrels } Best Superior FLOUR  
100 Half barrels }  
30 Barrels } Yellow CORN-MEAL  
50 Half barrels }  
40 Tierces fresh Carolina RICE

And per Brig *William Large*, from Cork—  
140 Firkins } Irish BUTTER of superior quality  
20 Kegs } and heavy weights.  
**Hy. A. Pitt.**

February 10, 1843.

**SHIP NEWS.**

ARRIVED. Days out

Feb. 11 Sloop *Surprise*, Hazle, St. Eustatius 6  
— Ship *Chieftain*, Patterson, Sierra Leone 20  
— Sloop *William Stowe*, Remy, Martinique 9  
— Brig *Douglasdon*, McKellar, Barbados 13  
— Sloop *Rosanna*, Hazle, St. Vincent 4  
— Span. Brig *Yasabel*, Herrera, Porto Rico 12  
12 Schr. *General Grant*, Dwyer, Martinique 3  
— Barque *Clarence*, Larkin, St. John's, N.B. 32  
— Brig *Eight Brothers*, Preston, St. Andrew's 19  
— Span. Brig *Brillante*, Catalana, Estepo, Guirra 5  
— Brig *Velocity*, McCausland, Barbados 1  
— Amer. Brig *May Flower*, Thompson, New Haven, 35—Barbados 2

Sailed.

Feb. 11 Schr. *May Flower*, Reap, Nevis  
— Sloop *Governor Doyle*, Lawrence, Grenada  
— Brig *Arrow*, Depoza, Martinique  
— Sloop *Trinidad Packet*, Tynes, Barbados  
— Brig *Jackson*, Jackson, St. Martha  
13 Schr. *Perseverance*, Piper, Montserrat  
— Sloop *Harriet*, Yates, Grenada  
14 Amer. Brig *Alford*, Mason, St. Thomas  
— Brig *William Large*, Pennington, Jamaica  
— Sloop *Surprise*, Hazle, St. Kitt's  
— Sloop *Rosanna*, Hazle, St. Vincent

IMPORTATIONS.

Per *Surprise*, sweet potatoes and yams—per *William Stowe*, claret, champagne, oil, starch, and earthenware—per *Douglasdon*, rice, bread, and cheese—per *General Grant*, claret, candles, oil, starch, hats, and prunes—per *Clarence*, lumber, fish, herrings, and potatoes—per *Eight Brothers*, horses, rice, shooks, beef, hoops, matches, cheese, potatoes, and old copper.

EXPORTATIONS.

Per *Arrow*, chocolate, coco nuts, hides, horns, and old copper—per *Trinidad Packet*, sweeps, and corn meal—per *Harriet*, lumber, oil, glass, and china—per *William Large*, part of inward cargo—per *Surprise*, fish, and corn meal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In the *Chieftain*, 127 men, women, and children, immigrants, and 13 delegates—in the *William Stowe*, James Moorhead, Delia Betsey, E. Tacey, and Teresia Dasomeo and child—in the *Douglasdon*, Mr. Hanton, Ensign 1st West India Regiment—in the *Rosanna*, 8 laborers and 4 children—in the *General Grant*, Rosin Lorren and child, Marie Francois, Renette Rondeau, Felix, and John Pierre and child.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In the *Arrow*, Mr. H. Pantin—in the *Perseverance*, Miss Roach, Mr. John Skerrel and servant, and Joseph Mason.

**Sitting Magistrates**  
FOR THE PRESENT WEEK,  
Port of Spain District:

PETER HEURNE, and  
JOHN JOSEPH CADIZ; } Esquires.

Western District:  
HENRY CLIFFORD, and  
JOHN JOSEPH CADIZ. } Esquires.

**THE GAZETTE.**

"A considerable latitude must be allowed in the discussion of public affairs, or the liberty of the Press will be of no benefit to Society."—JURIS.

**PORT OF SPAIN.**  
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1843.

**The Rev. Mr. Muhlbauer and his Parishioners.**

THE Parishioners of the Rev. Mr. Muhlbauer have presented him an address which, together with his reply, will be found in our columns. The "subject matter," as will be seen, is a communication made to Mr. Muhlbauer by the Bishop of the Diocese, by which it appears—that a Rector is to be appointed for St. Paul's Church, San Fernando, instead of a Curate as heretofore.

2ndly, that his Lordship having heard that Mr. Muhlbauer's foreign pronunciation had been "strongly felt," considers the circumstance an insurmountable obstacle to his appointing him to the Rectorship in question.

As to the first of these two pieces of information, we have very little to remark. We think the step might have been deferred until the Legislative measures by which San Fernando is to be raised into a Corporate Town had been carried out—when it would have become necessary and proper under the circumstances—but as Trinidad has hitherto had sad cause to complain of the dilatoriness with which its spiritual wants have been attended to, it would be ungrateful to cavil at any step of this nature on the score of over promptitude or precipitation.

As to the second portion of his Lordship's intimation to Mr. Muhlbauer—which, having got abroad, furnishes the subject of the address and reply above alluded to—we must be he heard somewhat more at length.

We cannot but consider both Mr. Muhlbauer and the Protestant Inhabitants of San Fernando very hardly dealt with. There might have been—nay there was, an impropriety at the time in sending to that Parish a Clergyman of foreign birth and education—speaking our language it is true, but without that accuracy and facility which foreigners can only acquire by long residence in an English country, and long practice of the language—but surely every year of Mr. Muhlbauer's residence has tended to diminish that objection, by the opportunity afforded him of improving his pronunciation; and now that the obstacle, if it ever amounted to one, must be reduced to its minimum, after seven years' residence among us—all past in the scene of his present labors, and past in a manner most honorable to himself, and beneficial to the cause of religion—he is told, and his Parishioners are told, that his pronunciation is the cause of great complaint. Complaint by whom? Not complaint by his Parishioners—the only parties who have any right to complain. They declare themselves well satisfied with him, and hope that he may not be removed; but then comes the other reason afforded by his Lordship for Mr. Muhlbauer's removal, which, as we understand it, is tantamount to this—His Lordship tells Mr. Muhlbauer, though in other words—"There are sad complaints, my Rev'd Brother, against you, on account of your foreign pronunciation—but as the Inhabitants of San Fernando have managed to understand you, or get on without understanding you for seven years' past, I should, but for one circumstance, have no objection to their joggling on in the same way for seven years longer; but you see, I have resolved to raise San Fernando into a Rectorship. Now I have no objection to mispronunciation in a poor Curate, but I cannot allow such a defect in a Rector. The obstacle therefore to your being appointed to the situation, you will at once see is insurmountable."

Now, for our part, we do not exactly comprehend this kind of logic; nor does Mr. Muhlbauer or the inhabitants of San Fernando appear to comprehend it a bit better than ourselves. They think, good easy men, that if they can understand Mr. Muhlbauer now that he is only a Curate, they would understand him just as well if he were made a Rector or a Rural Dean, or even a Venerable Archdeacon;—they fancy that whether he continues to perform his duties, as Curate of San Fernando, or after a certain day performs the same duties under a new title of Rector, it amounts to exactly the same thing, as far as they are concerned.

Mr. Muhlbauer, too, seems of opinion, that if, notwithstanding his pronunciation, he has managed to carry on his clerical duties in San Fernando for the last seven years, not only without a word of complaint, but to the often expressed satisfaction of his Parishioners and the Executive—his labors, too, blessed by a daily increasing flock, and a daily increasing decorum, morality, and religion, in a place where neither decorum, morality, nor religion was to be found when he went there—he might, even though he were in future to be styled Rector instead of Curate, and receive £650 per annum as his stipend instead of £500, continue to perform his clerical duties with the same beneficial results by which his Ministry has been hitherto attended. And shall we confess it—we are weak enough to think that the Reverend Gentleman and his Parishioners have taken a very correct view of the question.

San Fernando, 10th February, 1843.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It is a gratifying occasion for us to be deputed to present you with the accompanying Letter, so universally signed by your Parishioners and others.

We trust that this document will convey to yourself and His Lordship the Bishop, that the complaint made against you, relative to your foreign pronunciation, is unfounded, and, as before said, never emanated from us, or any one interested in the welfare of St. Paul's.

We fervently and sincerely hope you may long continue our Pastor.

And we are, Rev. and dear Sir,  
Yours most truly,  
**WM. MEIKLEHAM.**  
**WM. BURGESS.**  
**J. R. FLEMING.**  
**JAMES R. WILSON.**  
**WILLIAM MILLETT.**

Rev. Mr. MUHLBAUER.

San Fernando, 26th January, 1843.

REVEREND SIR,—It is with feelings of surprise and regret we learn that you have received a communication from His Lordship the Bishop, stating that complaints have been preferred against you on account of your foreign pronunciation, and in consequence thereof, it is in contemplation to effect a change in the Ministry of St. Paul's.

We, the undersigned, your Parishioners, and others interested, most particularly in the welfare of San Fernando, beg leave to assure you, that no such complaint ever emanated from us, but on the contrary, we feel so satisfied with your worth and persevering fidelity in the discharge of your Ministerial duties, that we should seriously regret your removal from this part of the diocese.

We are, Sir,  
Your obedient wellwishers,

Wm. Meikleham, M.D. Robt. Thatcher  
Wm. Burgess Alex. Caldwell  
St. L. Philip, M.D. James F. J. Carrington  
J. R. Fleming J. Lamont  
Richard Berry John S. Harragin  
Lonis Romain Alex. McKenzie  
Francis Bernard Charles Morgan  
Jno. Tessimond William Alexander  
James Moorhead John Crowe  
Robt. Johnstone, M.D. Robt. Floyd  
James R. Wilson Alex. Crookshanks  
James Laughlin John McKenzie  
Wm. Millett Thomas Smyth  
J. C. Robert Julia Meikleham  
Robt. Mitchell Ellen Strath  
A. G. Osgood Evelina Burgess  
Edwd. Johnstone Sarah Doherty  
Edwd. Kenny Isabella Fleming  
Edwd. West Henry Garner  
Joseph Blakely John D. Fayot  
Alexander Burgess Charles H. Claridge, M.D.  
A. T. Labastide John Carvel  
Jno. Alcazar Emma Parker  
Wm. Huggins, M.D. Henry Stewart  
P. M. Lassaie John Moreton  
Alex. Taylor John McBean  
Louis Cazair Joseph Murphy  
John Cox John Parker  
A. Lambie Robert Brith  
Peter Campbell Alex. Roeburn  
David Spiers Maria Grace  
Henry Farley John Roman  
George Monro Charles Blondel  
P. E. Westminsterland Jacob Hanville  
Alex. Barr Alex. A. Robson  
Miguel Champs Mrs. Bain  
B. Hunter Miss Beazeley  
Andre Bordenave Rosemond Louis

Rev. Mr. MUHLBAUER.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to express my unfeigned thanks for this kind address from you, the Congregation of St. Paul's Church and others. You cannot but be aware, that so pleasing an address, under my present circumstances, must be very gratifying to my wounded feelings, when unable to defend myself from the peculiarity of the charge preferred against me—and I venture to say that it is as creditable to you, as it is gratifying to me.

Gentlemen, I should dissemble my feelings, were I to hide from you the fact, that I consider myself, if not unjustly, yet harshly dealt with by His Lordship the Bishop of Barbados—and that for the simple reason, because His Lordship (whom I personally greatly esteem and highly respect) should, without the slightest reference to me, or I should have said, without affording me the opportunity of putting His Lordship right in this matter, have proceeded against me in so summary a way, and that upon mere hearsay, as to inform me, that though he intended to constitute St. Paul's Church an Endowed Church, yet as upon inquiry he had heard that my foreign pronunciation was "strongly felt," he considered that as an objection to my appointment.

Gentlemen, if you do not consider it expedient to me to remind you of the spiritual destination which existed among you when I arrived in this place, I must beg you to remember that there were neither Churches, Chapels, nor Schools in town or country, and should I add no Sabbaths, I only tell the truth. Nor can I think that you have forgotten the circumstance that the attendance on Divine Service in this town for a considerable time varied from 3 to 8 and from 8 to 15 persons. While bearing in mind these indisputable facts, I will beg you further to compare the present general state of Education—of Morality—of the attendance on Public Worship, as well as the keeping of the Sabbath day, with that state in which I found things in town and country, seven years ago.—For me it is to remind, for you to judge.

Gentlemen, do not believe that I mention these things in order to boast; God forbid! no, I am too well acquainted with my own unworthiness, and if any good has been done through my instrumentality, the honour belongs to God, and to God alone. Nothing but my present situation would have induced me to allude to my own labors; but it cannot be wondered that I should feel the hardship of my case, when you reflect that after seven years, I had almost said hard labour amongst you—after having built and established Chapels, Schoolhouses, and your own Church at San Fernando, which, though last, is not least—after having overcome the greatest difficulties and obstacles, and through the Divine Blessing increased the attendance on Divine Service in town and country (with the assistance of a Catechist) from 3 individuals to 600 or 650, average attendance—and when my labour has become more cheering, my prospects daily more pleasing, and when about to realize the expectations I had formed, that my labour had not been in vain. I was notified upon hearing that my pronunciation was an hindrance to my being appointed Rector of St. Paul's Church!

Gentlemen, I am truly sorry that His Lordship should have acted so precipitately towards me, but I believe that he was misled by some malicious motive, or did not do it in order to compass some selfish end, they were certainly, and I hope you will bear me out in what I say, (and I trust also that it is consistent with Christian charity to declare) that they were certainly utterly, if not grossly, ignorant of those facts concerning which they endeavoured to enlighten His Lordship—at least (and for more I do not care) so far as my Congregation of St. Paul's is concerned.

Any stranger who should hear of this case would naturally conclude that frequent and urgent representations had been made to His Lordship, in order to get me removed; but how far they would be mistaken in this supposition may be duly seen from the manner in which you received the announcement of the cause assigned for the justification of my removal. If, however, that public expression of dissatisfaction would have left any doubt on his mind as to the necessity of this step being taken, I should say that the present address, together with the letter of the deputation, would immediately dispel any doubts he or any other person may have formerly entertained.

Happy, indeed, am I, Gentlemen, to coincide with you in the belief, that no one sheep of my flock has ever made any complaint to His Lordship or any other person against me.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for the kind expressions contained in your address and letter. Pleased am I to hear that you approved of my conduct during the time my lot has been cast among you, and more particularly so, when I consider that I never sought your applause in the exercise of my Ministerial duties, as you yourselves will bear me testimony. Your address and letter rises in my estimation and in importance, when I consider the many signatures affixed to it—signatures, comprising as they do the respectability and intelligence of this town and district, and which must, therefore, without any recommendation of mine, carry its own weight. You all have assured me that you had made no complaint to any one, that the charge preferred against me was an unfounded one, and being backed with such a host of able judges, I also say upon your authority that the charge against me, namely, that my foreign pronunciation would be an "insur-

mountable" hindrance to my being continued your Minister, is utterly groundless.

But whatever our opinion may be on this subject, Gentlemen, this we must never forget, that God works in a mysterious way to accomplish his wise but hidden purposes. Let us follow him. I have the satisfaction that I shall carry away with me your affection and good will, that after seven years' labour, and be it observed in the most critical epoch of the history of the West Indies, I am parted with by my whole flock, both in town and country, with regret—a satisfaction, Gentlemen, which, not every Clergyman, even with the best of English, has the privilege to enjoy. It remains now only on my side to assure you, that wherever it shall please God to send me, whether in the wilds up the Essequibo, or elsewhere, that you shall never be forgotten by me, nor by my family, that I shall always take a hearty interest in your welfare, and that my prayers shall continue to be offered up for the prosperity of you and yours, both soul and body, until, I hope, we shall meet again in another and a better world.

Gentlemen, I remain,  
Your sincere and affectionate Minister,  
**J. G. MUHLBAUER.**

To Dr. Meikleham,  
William Burgess,  
J. R. Fleming,  
J. R. Wilson,  
Wm. Millett,  
Being the Deputation that presented an Address to their Minister in behalf of the Congregation of St. Paul's Church.

San Fernando, February 11th, 1843.

**More Immigrants from Sierra Leone.**

THE *Chieftain* made her second appearance here with immigrants on Saturday—being just three months away. She brought 127 immigrants, besides sundry Delegates. This is far short of the number she could have accommodated, and in fact of the number who had engaged to come on by her—but at the last moment many changed their minds, or wanted further delay. Still, however, the success of the *Chieftain* is very great, compared with the immigrant vessels from Jamaica lying at the time at Sierra Leone, neither of whom could muster even one dozen immigrants. Trinidad seems decidedly to be "the favorite" among the Sierra Leone people—and we have no doubt as soon as Government shall have taken up the measure, and given it that stamp of authority which it has pledged itself to do, this Colony will receive as many African Immigrants as it will be practicable to accommodate and find fitting employment for.

**Encampment in the Savannah.**

OUR grand Savannah—itsself one of the most picturesque objects near Port of Spain—has been rendered yet more picturesque by the encampment of the 59th Regiment, just removed from St. James's, in consequence of the number of deaths and fever cases in Garrison. It is indeed a pleasing sight to view

"Their white tents glitter in the sun"—to witness the "pomp and circumstance" of war without any of its attendant horrors. We have no doubt the change, aided by the very favorable season at which it has been effected, will go far to check the epidemic, if there be one, and restore the former healthy tone of the Garrison.

**Repairs of the Public Wharves.**

WE have received a Communication from a Correspondent with respect to the sort of repair now going on at the Public Wharves—which is represented to be of the most superficial, cobbling description possible. It is stated, moreover, that neither the Superintendent of Public Works or the Surveyor General have looked at the work since its commencement. The repairs should most decidedly be inspected whilst in progress—when completed, all the bad work will be hid under plaster, till a few months lays it all bare again.

WE have been favored with some American papers of recent dates, but they are wholly filled with the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held on Commander Mackenzie, of the United States' Brig-of-war *Somers*, for having caused to be hung, without trial or sentence passed, Midshipman Spencer and two of the crew of the *Somers*, on a charge of mutiny and intended piracy. The trial appears to have excited an immense sensation in the States, and the papers have taken up the question very warmly. Having only disjointed portions of the evidence before us, it is impossible for us to hazard an opinion as to the result; but as far as we have read, we can see nothing to authorize the extraordinary course adopted by Commander Mackenzie. His officers certainly all agree with him in stating their opinion that the vessel could not have been brought into port without the prior execution of the mutineers; but none of them furnish anything like a satisfactory reason for such opinion, and all are equally implicated with himself, having authorized the course adopted by Mackenzie. We should rather feel inclined to argue, that if there had been a serious determination to mutiny among the crew generally, the execution of young Spencer would have been the decided signal for the outbreak. It was applying a torch to the combustible material which only needed the slightest spark to burst forth in all its violence. The crew would have known—must have known—that the execution of these men was an illegal act;—they would therefore have been to a certain extent right in seeking to prevent it, and the opportunity for coming in collision with their officers would eagerly have been seized upon. But we consider, from the quiet way in which they allowed the execution to take place, all hands being immediately afterwards piped down to dinner, leaving the mutineers dangling for more than an hour at the yard-arm, that the crew were not in a mutinous state—that they cared little for young Spencer or his fellow-sufferers—and that the *Somers* might have been safely carried into port, and the punishment due to Spencer and his abettors in the contemplated mutiny have been awarded in a legal manner by a competent Court. At least we feel sure that this would have been the course adopted by the Commander of a British Man-of-war, under similar circumstances.

**Earthquake at Martinique.**

WE learn from the Master of the *William Stone*, which arrived here on Saturday from Martinique, that the Earthquake which occurred here on Wednesday last was also felt very severely at that Island, so much so that many of the inhabitants of St. Pierre fled from the Town to the Beach, fearing the same fate with which the



Inhabitants of Fort Royal were visited a few years ago. The Master of the *William Stone* does not report any further damage to the Town than sundry cracks and fissures in the Buildings.

P.S.—Since writing the above, we have heard most disastrous accounts of the effect of this Earthquake in other Colonies. A small vessel from St. Christopher reports that at Gaudeloupe the ravages have been most awful. At P. int-à-Pitre, 3000 persons are reported to have perished, and the Town itself is submerged, hardly three houses being visible. At St. Christopher, the Town of Basseterre had suffered very considerably, every house having been more or less damaged. At Dominica and Nevis, considerable damage likewise had been done. In short, it would appear to have been the most extensive and most disastrous convulsion of nature with which these Colonies have been visited for many years. By our next publication we hope to obtain more authentic and accurate accounts as to the extent of this calamity.

(From the John Bull, Dec. 24)

The *Monteur* announces, in an official manner, the occupation of the Marquesas or Meudoza Islands. It appears that the French Government is losing no time in preparing for the colonization of those islands. The *Journal de l'île et de l'île* states, that "a most interesting ceremony took place on the 8th instant, at St. Malo. The Archbishop of Châlons and Bishop of the Marquesas Islands, surrounded by a number of Clergymen, walked in procession to the ship, the *Mary Joseph*, which is about to sail for that destination. This vessel takes out the Bishop and twelve Missionaries, whose object is to convert the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands. The *Mary Joseph* takes out likewise twelve nuns of the religious establishment at Peru, and operatives of the Society of St. Joseph, who have devoted themselves to teach the inhabitants several branches of manufactures. The *Mary Joseph* hoisted three flags—one a red cross, similar to the Templars, with the cipher "M. J." another flag, with the same cipher intermixed with flowers; and a third with the Pontifical tiara."

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Barcelona on the 18th, says—"The only immediate result which has yet followed the attempt at insurrection made by the Barcelonense, is the complete reconstruction of that portion of the citadel which was pulled down last year by the more turbulent portion of the National Militia, and in the demolition of which Lima, who lately commanded the insurgents here, so much distinguished himself. More than 2,000 men are at this moment at work at it; they commenced operations yesterday, and it is the firm determination of the Regent, as well as of the Captain General, that not the slightest relaxation shall be allowed to take place, until it is placed in precisely the same state as before the events of October of the last year. The expenses of its reconstruction are to be defrayed by the city of Barcelona. The late events have so completely disgusted the captain-general Van Halen with his present command, that he has more than once expressed his firm determination to resign, and that within a very short time. In all probability he will not hold his present situation more than two or three months from the present date. I am informed that General Cortina, of the *Regimiento de Infanteria de Marina*, appears to be the most likely successor. It appears that the *Regimiento de Infanteria de Marina*, particularly in Barcelona, and the late events must have left behind much ill will and heart-burning, which the continued presence of Van Halen, would probably serve to perpetuate. Ten companies of engineers, 1,000 masons, and the prisoners of the presidio in this province, are those who are employed in the reconstruction of the citadel. They amount in all to about 4,400 men. They are employed from sunrise to sunset. No remuneration, so reclamations of any kind or nature whatsoever, that may be made by any party, or by any portion or class of persons, or the inhabitants of Barcelona, against the completion of these works will be attended to. Zurbarán left the day before yesterday for Genoa. He remains Commandant-in-Chief of that province, as well as General of the third division of the Catalan army. He has at present with him the *Regimiento de Africa*, America, the 14th of the line, and 4th heavy cavalry. They left Barcelona for the northern part of the province three days ago. Their departure, as well as that of Zurbarán, was hastened by the report that Carlist bands were already beginning to appear in the neighbourhood of Olot, Figueras, and La Jonquera. The Regent has not yet entered Barcelona. He remains at Sarria, about half a league from the city. Illness is the ostensible motive of his not appearing here. It is however, believed that he is unwilling to enter until the fate of those who are now prisoners on account of the part they took in the insurrection be decided, and until all the executions are over. There are at present about 25,000 men in the whole of this province, 14,000 of whom occupy the town of Barcelona and the fortresses in its immediate vicinity. The guides of Luchana and the Escudron de la Reina are with the Regent at headquarters.

Barcelona journal of the same date state that letters from Marseilles, written by persons deserv- ing of credit, prove beyond question that the late disturbances had been excited by foreign intrigue. Those letters stated, that the Carlist and Christiano refugees publicly spoke, on the morning of the 14th, of the movement which took place at Barcelona on the 15th; that Oate had travelled from Rome to Marseilles with a French passport, and that the Baron de Meer had likewise arrived in this city to watch the progress of the events in Catalonia.

The property bequeathed by the Prince de Codo to the Baronesa de Feuchères, was sold in Paris on Saturday, by the heir of the latter, in ten lots, which brought altogether the sum of 5,183,150 francs. The domain of Montefontaine and several lots of the forest of Montmorency, were purchased by the Thémara family.

Mr. Dickinson (says a Norwich paper) is on a visit to this district, commissioned by Government to inquire into the state of the women and children employed in agriculture, with a view to ascertain their actual state, and its relation to that of the same portion of the manufacturing and mining classes.

A curious experiment is now being made at the head of the chain pier, Brighton, that of raising fresh water from below the ocean by means of an Atrean well. It is intended to bore to the extent of 70 feet, at which depth the chalk formation will be penetrated, and fresh water obtained, will be applied to the formation of a jet d'eau. The attempt, if successful, will be a most interesting work of art and science as well as a great acquisition to the pier.

## CO-MUNICA-IO-N WITH THE WEST INDIES.

The following letter on the present state of our communication with the West Indies has been written by a party who is well conversant with the subject:—

"The present remarks have been purposely withheld till after the departure of the mails of the 15th of December for the West Indies; but the state of those of the 1st of December cannot remain entirely unnoticed; for it is a fact that all these mails of the 1st (except those for Corunna, Madeira, and St. Thomas) will remain at St. Thomas till the 8th of January, 1843, and thereafter will only reach their destinations in company with the next succeeding mails.

"It appears that the contractors had no large class steamer, in condition, at Southampton, to proceed with its passengers on the evening of the 1st for Falmouth, there to receive her mails and go at once to sea. As if to give the appearance of implementing their contract, however, they despatched from the former place on the 6th, and from the latter place on the 9th, the smaller class steamer, City of Glasgow, long known to many on the route from the River Clyde to Liverpool; and which vessel, according to their own calculation of 191 days, will not reach St. Thomas till six days late for the further immediate forwarding of the mails and passengers.

"It would have been more manly and more straight-forward, to have openly declared to the public, that as the Atlantic outward steamer had not started at her appointed time, British merchants and others ought to be on their guard, that their half-monthly letters of the 15th of December, and, in some cases, their monthly ones of the 1st of January, would reach their destination as quickly as those of the 1st of December; and that duplicates of all these letters, and of all bills, had better be retained till the 1st of January or the 1st of February, as the case may be—unless they wish originals and duplicates to proceed from and beyond St. Thomas in the same vessel; and it might perhaps have been added, that the only object of despatching the City of Glasgow on the 19th was to give the latest news to the Spanish port of Corunna, the Portuguese island of Madeira, and the Danish island of St. Thomas.

"To explain, it is necessary to remember, that by the new contract, the Atlantic outward-bound steamer should depart on the 3d and 17th of every month from Falmouth; and if any one of these 'does not reach St. Thomas before midnight on the 22d day from the appointed day of departure from Falmouth, the four collected steamers at St. Thomas proceed, with the inter-colonial mails, on their respective routes; the outer mails, in such case, being considered missing mails, to remain after their arrival at St. Thomas till the next out-mails from Europe arrive and are dispersed."

"The four steamers alluded to, viz., the Western, grand branch steamer for Jamaica, Havana, &c.; the Western minor branch steamer for Porto Rico, Hayti, &c.; the Southern branch steamer for Antigua, Barbados, Demerara, &c.; and the Northern branch steamer for Bermuda, must all, therefore, leave St. Thomas at midnight on the 25th of December, on their routes, without their European 1st of December mails and passengers; these four vessels, not only circulating in their own route the tidings of a missing steamer, but communicating these tidings to the Mexican branch steamer, to the Trinidad branch steamer, to the Atlantic homeward-bound steamer, to the La Guayra branch steamer, to the Chagres branch steamer, and to the Honduras branch steamer.

"The mails and passengers for Tampico and Vera Cruz, for Honduras; for Chagres, Carthage, and Santa Martha; for Porto Cabello, and La Guayra, are only carried forward once a month; and those from Europe of the 1st December not arriving in their proper time at the stations from which they respectively depart will likely lose a whole month in their route.

"The City of Glasgow cannot herself, in any way, remedy the matter, for she cannot proceed one inch beyond St. Thomas before midnight of the 8th of January: it being expressly provided by the contract, that the Atlantic outward-bound steamer shall, immediately on her arrival at St. Thomas, be re-coaled, &c., and ready to form one of the four steamers to assist in the dispersion of the outward mails arriving at the end of fifteen days by another steamer from Europe."

"The British merchant residing and conducting his business in London does not so readily see the mischief in the present case as does the British merchant who conducts his business abroad; for the latter is the first to experience the effects. Facts are stubborn things. Upon one occasion the writer of these remarks had with some labour prepared, deposited in the post-office of one of our colonies, and paid the postage, of no less than 20 letters, for despatch by one of these steamers; but on the captain of the steamer declaring that he did not intend to take the route prescribed, the letters and postage money were demanded back; the postmaster (though unusual) complied with the demand, and the letters were despatched by the writer in a merchant schooner. On another occasion he had fixed to come to England by one of these steamers; yet, although the steamer was in the river, he found so much uncertainty in his departure from it, so unsatisfactory the answers to his questions as to his probable arrival in England; and so unpopular the whole plans and regulations on board, that he and another gentleman, acting on exactly the same principle, paid their £50 each for a passage in a sailing barge; and though they had a passage of forty-nine days, yet were in Liverpool (singular and incredible as it may appear) within three days of their letters of advice by the steamer alluded to.

"The passive British merchant was told eight or ten weeks ago that the new arrangements, by lessening the extent of work of the contractors, would prevent the re-occurrence of such events, and would ensure more regularity after the 1st of October; yet, within two little months from the commencement of these new arrangements, he finds a more gross irregularity than all—an irregularity, not in one of the branch routes, but in the main one, in that which constitutes the very foundation of the whole fabric; in that where it was least to be imagined, can certainly least be tolerated,—at the port where, if from neglect they could not have a vessel of their own, one ought to have been provided at any expense.

"It would do to tell the public, that dependence was placed by the contractors, on the arrival of the Clyde in time to take out the 1st of December mails; she was on her route home, known to be a damaged ship. It would do to say that the loss of the Medina and the Isis deranged their plans, or that the builders could not finish the Severn or repair the Avon. Their places ought to have been instantly supplied, whether by charter or otherwise, by efficient vessels.

"Can it be possible that this contract has been

going on a whole twelvemonth, government paying a large amount of public money for the performance, and that one spare large-class steamer, at least, is not always in readiness at Falmouth in case of accident?

"It may be thought these observations are strong; but it must be known that the British merchant feels strongly, and severely, and disastrously, the manner in which he has been treated in his transatlantic communications so far as tropical during the last year. He has had to struggle severely with a depreciated trade, and with a want of confidence in money matters. He had been looking with great anxiety to his correspondence and to his remittances; as well those he has to make, as those he has to receive. He has seen his entire system of exchange paralyzed. His engagements have not been fulfilled. His credit and the credit of his correspondents have been suspected. He finds with amazement that the correspondence between London and Cuba is actually shorter and more regular than it is at times between London and Demerara, or between Liverpool and Jamaica.

"The breaches on contract, in this instance, is not starting the steamer with the mails at her appointed time, and the substituting in winter a small for a large-class steamer, are matters for the consideration of Government; but the public are entitled to insist on more regularity. Government have laudably fostered a great and arduous undertaking, but leniency may be carried to an imprudent length. Let us hope we shall not experience such another year in this branch of our transatlantic communications.

## WAYCOMBO.

"North and South American Coffee-house, Dec. 17."

The *Warspite*, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, has left Spithead for the West Indies. She goes in the first instance to Bermuda, to meet the Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, and for her Captain to be present at a Court martial ordered to be assembled for the trial of Captain the Hon. C. Elliot, of the *Spartan*, 26, for having flogged a midshipman of that ship.

The *Pilot*, 18, is ordered home from the West Indies, to be paid off, having been in commission upwards of four years.

The new sloop *Frolic*, 16, Commander Willis, is ordered to proceed to the West Indies as soon as ready. She is to convey to the Bahamas Governor Sir James Cockburn.

## CHARGE OF DESERTION AGAINST A SERGEANT-MAJOR.

Yesterday, Sergeant-Major Charles Whitebread, attached to the District Recruiting-office, "oho-street," was placed at the bar of the Police-court, before Mr. Rushton, on a charge of desertion.—Sergeant Christian stated that the prisoner had surrendered to him on Saturday last; and Sergeant Sloan deposed, that he had been absent without leave from the privy staff for four days constituted desertion.—Sergeant Christian said, the prisoner was involved in difficulties, having been ill-treated by Adjutant Hope to whom he was clerk. The Adjutant had appropriated the money he had to pay the recruits to his own purposes, and the prisoner had been absent in order to procure a sufficient sum to replace it.—Mr. Rushton inquired where Adjutant Hope was, and Sergeant Christian replied that he was now in Lancaster Castle for debt. The prisoner had been upwards of thirty years in the service, during the whole of which time he had always borne the best of characters. He had served at Waterloo, where he was wounded. The prisoner here stated that he had gone away to collect the money for the adjutant, but had been ill five of the days, and he had leave from the adjutant to go. Acting Adjutant Lieutenant Burslam, in reply to Mr. Wardle, who appeared for the prisoner, stated that the adjutant had no power to grant leave of absence; if he had done so, it would have been irregular and improper, so much so, that he would be immediately reported for it. He had not the power to grant leave to any non-commissioned officer. He might, however, have given him authority to get the money, at his own peril; and probably he had, for the Sergeant-Major had been completely in his power. The prisoner said that Adjutant Hope had been in difficulties for some time, and he had been endeavouring all along to extricate him from them. He had been arrested several times; and some time ago he had applied to the adjutant for leave to go away, in the presence of the colonel. When he (the prisoner) found the money which was wanted was not forthcoming, he asked the adjutant for leave to go away to get what he (the prisoner) wanted, in order to extricate him from difficulty. The adjutant told him he had better write for it, but he had not the least objection to his going away if he thought he could succeed. Lieut. Burslam said, that if everything had been perfectly regular there could have been no cause for desertion on the part of the prisoner; he blamed him only for the desertion; if any difficulties existed, he should have reported the circumstances to the colonel, and an investigation would have been immediately made. Mr. Rushton said that, under the strict provisions of military law, the prisoner appeared to have deserted, inasmuch as he had been absent for more than four days; he had himself no doubt that the prisoner had been absent from the town, and that he had left the town in order to seek the money. The prisoner said he went from Liverpool to Birmingham, and from Birmingham to Warwick, where he had been taken ill. He had a friend also at Brecon; and between his friends at the two places he expected to have been able to make good the deficiency of Adjutant Hope. Mr. Rushton said he would strongly advise the prisoner to report all the circumstances, and to conceal nothing from the military authorities, who would have to adjudicate his case; they would probably take the view of it which he (Mr. Rushton) did; that having served his country for a series of years with great honour, he had unfortunately fallen into this error from the impropriety of the person in command over him. He advised him to tell the whole truth to the officers who were men of honour would afterwards in vindicate his case. He could do nothing but commit him to a deserter. The prisoner here expressed a hope that the magistrate would communicate his opinion to the commanding officer. Mr. Rushton said he would make such a representation as the case as it appeared to him; and the acting adjutant would also state the circumstances. Lieut. Burslam said he would, because he had no doubt that it was only in this case the prisoner had done wrong. The depositions were then taken, and the prisoner was committed.

## WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?

This is a question, though apparently simple, which cannot be answered in a moment. The query might be propounded a hundred times, and be replied to as often, with as many different meanings, and yet with perfect accuracy. A newspaper is a mirror which reflects intelligence from all quarters of the globe, as the first four letters of its name denote—NEWS—(north, east, west, south.) There is not an event which does not, sooner or later, make its way, through a variety of secret channels, to this reservoir of public information. From the great occurrences of the wide world to the little incidents of private life, we are made acquainted, by this notorious "tell-tale," of what is passing in the earth; and nothing can be more interesting, or exciting to our curiosity, than a newspaper just published from the press. It is laid upon the breakfast table in a folded form; and, while we open its damp sheet, we are aroused with a prying, eager, and anxious anticipation, to which nothing but the newspaper itself can afford satisfaction. There is something innate with our nature which craves for so information that such a source of communication as a public Journal becomes an object of unequalled interest; and history, biography, romance, poetry, or any other species of literature, is almost invariably set aside, when this great literary informant makes its entrance. On opening it we find it to be a cabinet of curiosities, in almost kaleidoscope variety. So diversified, in fact, that unless our mind is fixed on one particular feature, we become bewildered with its diversity, and are as much perplexed in making a selection as a child while culling the blossom, of a variegated flower garden.

"Among its printed columns may be traced a paragraph for each peculiar taste. What we are disposed to philosophy, disunity, politics, or what not, we are quite to accom-

plishment, of which I transmitted you a translation in my last, has been the leading novelty of the week, and has occasioned a good deal of excitement. When the action was commenced against him for the libel, he stated that he would bring forward proof of the correctness of his assertion by producing the original document, drawn up in the handwriting of the person accused, which he had in his possession, and which he had received from the press after the proofs had been delivered; but in the Court, when the paper in question was demanded by the Judge, he observed a sullen silence, and to the different questions put to him would offer no reply; and, notwithstanding a most eloquent and learned appeal was made to the bench by the counsel for the plaintiff, demonstrating beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the law regulating the liberty of the press had, in this instance, been infringed, the defendant was acquitted by the Jury unanimously!!

I am led to lay these facts before you in order to furnish one more example of the progressive state of the Portuguese jurisprudence, alluded to in the new treaty, and what a British subject would have to expect from a jury, whose verdict would in all cases be unhesitatingly given against him, from the feeling of rancour entertained against the nation which they have neither the sense nor policy to conceal. Immediately after the *Sesostria* steamer arrived, the following made its appearance in one of the leading papers of the day:—

"The news from China is distressing. The universal usurper, the seller of poison, has knocked at the gates of Nankin, and the Emperor, the crowned lion of the throne of the world, has delivered up to him the keys of his dominions. By the treaty of peace which has been signed, the Chinese have to pay to these English twenty-one millions of dollars in three years—the plunderers and the plundered are to dwell henceforward in perpetual amity; the ports of Canton, Amoy, Taohouf-Liampo, and Changae are to be open to the traffic of these fog-covered islanders; the island of Hong-kong is to be given up to them; their prisoners are to be set at large, and the traitorous Chinese who had leagued with them to be pardoned. China is British! and Macao is gone to the dogs. A step down the ladder for Portugal; a one triumph more for England. But a watchful Providence presides over these tottering edifices of supposed grandeur; and for calamities such as these, religion is the only comfort. In the mean time the Chartists continue their meetings, the Queen to flaunt about, and the press to bewail the non-clause of the treaty with Portugal."

It is scarcely to be credited, but another loan of one hundred contos is on the tapis, to be obtained by the delivery of one hundred and twenty-five contos in Eschequer bills, payable by the "Janta do Credito Publico," with the respective interest thereon, at six and twelve months' date, and for which the Government is to receive one hundred contos in money, and twenty-five in their own "titulos," bonds which, in the market, are barely worth twenty per cent. This is really quite distressing; but what can be expected from a Government struggling with difficulties, and having to bear up against demands which must, in some way or other, be provided for—but that it will catch at anything.

The Royal Family are all well, and I have nothing to offer in the way of news. The weather is mild and delightful, and there have been no arrivals of any consequence. Commerce continues in the same deplorable state.—*Morning Post.*

Mrs. TROLLOPE and the NEW POOR LAW.—Every one to whom the New Poor Law forms a matter of consideration will be interested to know that Mrs. Trollope, who so successfully directed attention to the Factory System by her work entitled *Michael Armstrong*, intends commencing the New Year with a new production in Shilling Monthly Parts, called *Jessie Phillips*, of which the existing Poor Law furnishes the theme. The following is an extract from the prospectus:—"The object the author has had in view in the composition of this work has been to call the attention of her readers to the absolute necessity of some alteration in the Law which at present regulates the maintenance and management of the poor. Her own conviction of its tyranny and injustice, of the impracticability of enforcing its provisions with uniformity, and of the cruel hardships which are inflicted on the poor by the attempt to enforce them, is strong, and she conscientiously believes well founded. She is also deeply impressed with the general impolicy and evil tendency of that system of administrative centralization, which seems of late to have been creeping into the practice of our Government. Above all, the author is anxious to declare her detestation of the newly broached doctrine that the poor have no right to a sufficiency of necessary food to sustain the life which God has given them; and she hopes and believes that there are still abundantly enough English hearts to join with her in scouting this doctrine as unchristian."

Le gouvernement de la colonie s'occupe sérieusement d'empêcher que des individus s'emparent des terres d'autrui ou de celles de la Couronne. Préalablement des ordres sévères ont été donnés pour qu'on n'abatte et ne rit aucun bois sur les terres ni cédées ni venues par le gouvernement. Sans cette précaution conservatrice, la dévastation eut été générale, et beaucoup de cultivateurs ou d'artisans seraient dévoués à cette spoliation. Il y a cependant encore des délinquants, et quoiqu'ils soient pas autant nombreux, il en est qui ont encouragé par des propriétaires auxquels ils vendent leurs bois, soit en planches, madriers ou assiettes. On ne saurait trop recommander aux personnes impartiales qui connaissent les localités spoliées d'en prévenir les agitateurs, qui ne manqueront pas de réprimer pareils abus, par la confiscation et les peines courues.

Par les deux bateaux arrivés Samedi, de la Bretagne, nous avons appris, que la Ville de Saint-Pierre, a été envahie d'effrayantes secousses au tremblement de terre, qui se sont prolongées environ deux minutes, le même jour et vers le instant qu'on avait senti une faible émotion au Port d'Espagne. Il n'y a eu aucune victime, mais beaucoup de maisons ont été endommagées, et l'événement a été long-temps à se faire sentir aux habitants; heureuse-

dated with some "tid-bit," according to our fancy, and seldom is it that a newspaper reader lays down the "broad sheet," without some gratifications. A newspaper (viewing it in another light) is a universal critic on society. Whatever is produced is brought under the inspection of the eagle-eyed scrutator. Books, music, machinery, and indeed every thing else, natural or artificial, are made the objects of comment by the great commentator; and it is often a useful sieve in separating the "chaff from the wheat"—the good from the "good for nothing." Nor is there a man living (whatever his pretensions) who does not flinch and cringe beneath the castigating stripes of a newspaper critique. A newspaper is often a spot of ground on which talent and genius spring up and blossom; and, but for this fruitful soil, this cultivated bed.

"Full many a flower were born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

A newspaper (in another character) is the mighty exposé and corrector of public abuses and offences. Like the famed Argus, its eyes are ever on the watch; and few terrors or delinquencies can escape their constant vigilance. But to represent a public Journal in all its phases would be an interminable task. What, then, must be the nature of the operations by which it is produced. What diversity of gift what wonderful instruments of art, and what astonishing facility must be called forth to its accomplishment. Were it a vulgar detail of casualties, collected and communicated in a loose, imperfect style, we might regard it as an object of less astonishment; but when we know it to be a source of almost ad infinitum intelligence, presented in a correct and interesting form of literature, we can scarcely be persuaded that so vast a project is the accomplishment of four-and-twenty hours.

## AVIS.

POUR que le Public puisse juger convenablement de la force de l'écrit lancé par Mr. Swift, Mr. Segault annonce que cet individu, fatigué sans doute, de la privation d'air qu'il s'était imposée depuis 3 jours, a imaginé comme moyen de conservation personnelle de faire mettre Monsieur Segault sous caution, Dimanche 10 heures du soir. 13 février 1843.

## AVIS.

Le soussigné prie toutes les personnes qui pourraient avoir des réclamations contre Mr. Bte. Neiriz, résidant à la Côte Ferme, de se présenter au Magasin de Mr. Benoit Juliani, pour savoir les propositions qu'il est autorisées de leur faire d'ici au 15 mois prochain; et toutes réclamations faites après cette date ne seront point reçues.

André Agostini.  
Port d'Espagne, 13 février 1843.

## MR. P. DEBOT

DESIRANT partir prévient tous ceux qui lui doit, et par Bilets ou par Comptes, qu'ils seront mis en Justice à défaut de paiement immédiat. 13 février 1843.

P.S.—Nous apprenons que le tremblement de terre a produit les plus funestes résultats. La Basse Terre a été envahie par la mer, et trois mille personnes y ont péri.

## PORT D'ESPAGNE.

MARDI, 14 FÉVRIER, 1843.

Un nouvel incendie vient d'avoir lieu sur l'habitation Matilda, à Naparima; ces accidents qu'on ne peut attribuer qu'à la malveillance, affectent également la Colonie de Demerary, par la destruction des cases à bagasses. On doit remarquer que ces funestes tentatives sont plus fréquentes dans les nouvelles Colonies où l'on a reçu beaucoup de cultivateurs nouveaux, que dans les anciennes où la population des laborieux est suffisante, mieux connue et d'une conduite plus régulière. Mais comme l'augmentation des bras est aussi indispensable à Demerary qu'à la Trinidad, on y doit prendre des précautions qui puissent remédier à cette propension malfaisante, que les lois actuelles ne punissent pas assez sévèrement et qui est un accessoire effrayant aux risques qui pèsent sur les propriétaires. On pourrait cependant se garantir en grande partie de cette calamité, en établissant régulièrement une garde de nuit pour surveiller les établissements; une ou deux personnes de confiance, consacrant uniquement à cet objet suffisant, et la dépense en serait bien légère relativement à la sûreté qu'on en obtiendrait. C'était d'ailleurs autrefois en usage, et l'expérience a prouvé que cette précaution était très nécessaire.

Le gouvernement de la colonie s'occupe sérieusement d'empêcher que des individus s'emparent des terres d'autrui ou de celles de la Couronne. Préalablement des ordres sévères ont été donnés pour qu'on n'abatte et ne rit aucun bois sur les terres ni cédées ni venues par le gouvernement. Sans cette précaution conservatrice, la dévastation eut été générale, et beaucoup de cultivateurs ou d'artisans seraient dévoués à cette spoliation. Il y a cependant encore des délinquants, et quoiqu'ils soient pas autant nombreux, il en est qui ont encouragé par des propriétaires auxquels ils vendent leurs bois, soit en planches, madriers ou assiettes. On ne saurait trop recommander aux personnes impartiales qui connaissent les localités spoliées d'en prévenir les agitateurs, qui ne manqueront pas de réprimer pareils abus, par la confiscation et les peines courues.

Par les deux bateaux arrivés Samedi, de la Bretagne, nous avons appris, que la Ville de Saint-Pierre, a été envahie d'effrayantes secousses au tremblement de terre, qui se sont prolongées environ deux minutes, le même jour et vers le instant qu'on avait senti une faible émotion au Port d'Espagne. Il n'y a eu aucune victime, mais beaucoup de maisons ont été endommagées, et l'événement a été long-temps à se faire sentir aux habitants; heureuse-



ment que l'heure favorisait leur fuite et qu'il n'y a pas eu les accidents inévitables quand un pareil feu survient pendant la nuit. Par les prochains arrivages on obtiendra plus de détails, que n'ont pu donner les Capitaines partis peu de temps après l'événement. On suppose que les îles du Nord auront beaucoup plus souffert, d'après le rapport d'un Caboteur venant de la Basse Pointe, qui a vu des jets de flamme dans la direction de la Dominique.

#### HOSTILITES ENTRE CUBA ET HAÏTI.

Une correspondance de la Nouvelle Orléans annonce, sous la date du 26 novembre, que les autorités de Cuba avaient fait un mouvement hostile contre Ste. Domingo, en voici le motif: Les Haïtiens ont capturé une goélette partie de Santander pour la Havane, chargée de farine, et l'avaient conduite à Ste. Domingo, sans néanmoins insulter l'équipage. Les nègres ont déclaré qu'ils avaient été forcés à cet acte de piraterie par la famine, et qu'ils persécutaient de loin depuis le dernier tremblement de terre—qui avait détruit tout ce qu'ils possédaient. Il paraît que les nègres ont un bâtiment monté par 60 hommes. Le gouvernement des Etats Unis ayant été informé de cet événement, a expédié de suite le bâtiment à vapeur armé, le *Congrés*, à Ste. Domingo, et devait être suivi de la frégate *Isabelle*, et de plusieurs autres petits bâtiments. Tous les autres détails sont enveloppés dans le mystère.

#### MOUVEMENT REVOLUTIONNAIRE A LA HAVANE.

(Extrait du New York Herald, 28 Nov.)  
"Nous avons reçu par les derniers arrivages de la Havane, plusieurs informations d'une nature importante, relatives à l'état des choses dans l'île de Cuba, et de l'avenir qui se prépare dans cette magnifique et romantique Colonie.

"Il y a quelques semaines que le public fut informé de diverses dispositions qui avaient été prises au sujet de Mr. Turnbull, en devant Consul Anglais à la Havane, lequel avait été arrêté et renvoyé de l'île. Il paraissait que Mr. Turnbull agissait de concert avec les abolitionnistes de la Grande Bretagne, dont il était l'Agent. Les Grands Propriétaires des Indes Orientales, dont l'influence a fait abolir l'esclavage dans les Colonies Anglaises, pour avoir le monopole de la vente des sucres en Europe, ont vu avec une extrême jalousie la puissance et la position de l'île de Cuba. Afin de mettre le gouvernement Britannique d'intervenir à la suite de toutes les récentes négociations pour la suppression du commerce des esclaves; la nomination de Mr. Turnbull au Consulat de la Havane, le fit distinguer dans plusieurs circonstances comment étant chargé particulièrement de cette mission. Le véritable projet du Gouvernement Britannique fut en effet découvert à la Havane, et nous sommes informés que ses intentions étaient de prendre possession de Cuba, pour en faire le Gibraltar Occidental à l'entrée du Golfe de Mexico, et d'abolir l'esclavage dans l'île de Cuba, comme on l'a fait dans toutes les Colonies Anglaises; et de là influencer les Etats Unis, les Texas, en changeant toutes les institutions actuelles, qui par leur concurrence influent en Europe sur les denrées coloniales.

D'après la teneur de notre correspondance particulière de la Havane, nous voyons qu'il y a une grande et forte excitation silencieuse et tranquille, mais plus intense par son silence, à la quelle se réunissent tous les Planteurs, les Commerçants et tous les Propriétaires intelligents de cette île, qui appréhendent qu'une vision de souveraineté de l'île ou au moins de la Havane, ne soit faite à l'Angleterre par le gouvernement Espagnol à Madrid, d'après l'intimité qui paraît unir les deux pays—ce qui, avec les précédents survenus à l'occasion du Consul, concourt à accroître le mécontentement dans toute l'île, et particulièrement à la Havane, qui étant la plus forte place du nouvel Hémisphère, une fois occupée par les Anglais, produirait les plus effrayants résultats par leur doctrines abolitionnistes. Ce mécontentement a été considérablement augmenté à Cuba, par les entreprises des abolitionnistes et le bas prix des denrées l'année dernière; il s'est graduellement accru, et l'on ne peut en prévoir le terme. Cuba est une des îles des plus fertiles, des plus salubres, des plus belles et des plus agréables de la terre: c'est un vrai Paradis. Sa population est d'environ 1,000,000 d'âmes; sa prospérité dépend entièrement du travail des Esclaves, et si ce système était abolie, redeviendrait rapidement un désert comme elle était précédemment. Ces entreprises étrangères, d'intervenir dans ses institutions, a excité une forte désapprobation, et a fait naître le projet de suivre l'exemple des Etats Unis, des Texas, et de tout le Sud de l'Amérique, dont la résolution devient plus prononcée de jour en jour.

Tel est l'ensemble des informations reçues de la Havane, dont les prochains arrivages de cette île ne peuvent manquer d'offrir un grave intérêt.

#### A VENDRE,

3 CHEVAUX Espagnols de choix.  
Gerold et Ulrich.  
10 février 1843.

#### A VENDRE.

LES BATEAUX  
Venille et Francis.

Le premier de 33 Tonneaux, et l'autre de 29 Tonneaux, construits également à l'île, sont en bon état, et bien fournis. Informations s'adresser à  
Crabtree, Scott & Co.

#### Bateau à Vendre Le Bâtiment très connu

**LE DOYE,**  
Qui est en ce moment à l'Anie dans le golfe, jaugeant quarante deux Tonneaux, double et cheville en cuivre, bien fourni de Voiles, d'Ancre, et de Cables; il peut charger 350 barils, et sera vendu à des conditions accommodantes à un acheteur approuvé. S'adresser au Capitaine à bord, ou au sous-signe.  
Geo. Ramsay.

10 février 1843

#### AVIS.

Vincent Patrice, décédé

TOUTES personnes ayant des réclamations ou demandes sur la Succession, Propriété ou Effets de Vincent Patrice, décédé, résidant au Port d'Espagne, Esq., soit en vertu d'hypothèque, de garantie, de billets à payer ou autre sécurité, de livres par le d'écide ou en cours de sa vie, ou pour marchandises vendues et livrées, ou d'autres manières quelconques, sont invités d'envoyer leurs titres à Mr. Edward Schack, Solliciteur, à son Office, Rue Lower Prince, au Port d'Espagne, dans le délai d'un mois de cette date, sous tous les préjudices de la loi en cas de défaut.

John Boissiere, Andre Giuseppe,

Exécuteurs Testamentaires de Vincent Patrice, décédé.

Port d'Espagne, 10 février 1843.

#### AVIS.

Jeanne Catherine Chonier Patrice, décédée.

TOUTES personnes ayant des réclamations ou demandes quelconques, contre la Succession, Propriété et Effets de Jeanne Catherine Chonier Patrice, d'écide, sont invités d'envoyer leurs titres à Mr. Edward Schack, Solliciteur, à son Office, Rue Lower Prince, au Port d'Espagne, dans le délai d'un mois de cette date, sous tous les préjudices de la loi en cas de défaut.

John Boissiere, Andre Giuseppe,

Exécuteurs Testamentaires de Jeanne Catherine Chonier Patrice, décédée.

Port d'Espagne, 10 février 1843.

Le sous-signe vient de recevoir par le Brick James, de Londres, en 30 jours, un assortiment choisi des plus importants

#### Médecaments

Qui méritent l'attention de ses confrères en Médecine, consistent—

La célèbre préparation de Donovan, pour toutes les affections cutanées.  
Composition Protoxide d'Antimoine, la meilleure préparation d'Autim—  
Meconate et Bimconate de Morphine  
Essence Concentrée de Senne  
Essence d'Ergot de Seigle—Elatarium  
Acide Acétique concentré pur, pour préserver de la putréfaction toute espèce d'animaux et de végétaux, etc.  
Il regrette d'être obligé de parler d'un sévère attaque de maladie, et de la plus injuste et indignée persécution, telle qu'on peut seul ment l'éprouver sous le plus dépravé système de lois, qui la nécessairement force de négliger sa Pharmacie, mais s'en étant également relié, on le trouvera constamment à son Dispensary

#### Graines fraîches du Jar in.

A. Banks.  
Trinidad Dispensary, vis à vis l'Office de la Gazette.

10 février 1843

RECU par la Goélette Cosmopolite, en 17 jours de Baltimore—

174 Barils } Farine superfine, de la meilleure qualité  
100 Demi barils }  
36 Barils } Farine Mays Jaune  
50 Demi barils }  
40 Tierçons Riz de la Caroline  
Et par le Brick Large, de Cork—  
140 Fréquins de Beurre d'Irlande, qualité supérieure, fort poids.  
Hy. A. Fitt.  
10 février 1843.

#### AVIS.

LUNDI, 20 du courant, à midi, il sera vendu aux Enchères, au magasin de Messrs. Bushe et Darling,  
12 Quartaux de Vin de Ports  
50 Dito de Sherry brun  
10 Caisses de Champagne  
11 Barriques et deux quartaux Brandy.  
Des Billets approuvés à 90 jours seront reçus en paiement pour les achats au dessus de \$60.

Les susdits Vins et Brandy sont d'une qualité incontestablement bonne, et digne de l'attention des familles et des revendeurs.

7 février 1843.

VINS de Champagne et de HOCK  
De qualité supérieure, en quarts et pintes, à vendre par  
Croft, Taylor et Co.  
7 février 1843.

#### A VENDRE.

LA RESIDENCE commode pour une Famille, Rue Edward, maintenant occupée par Arch. Stevenson, étant très bien distribuée.  
Stevenson et Hutchison.  
10 janvier 1843.

#### LES sous-signes ont reçu par le Brick James, de Londres, l'assortiment suivant de Nouvelles Marchandises

Choisies pour le marché,  
Qu'ils offrent à vendre à leur bas prix d'usage pour du comptant, et pour des billets à 3 mois à des personnes approuvées  
75 Caisses Chandelles de 25 livres, de 10 tonnes, 25 de 10 courts, et 25 de 6  
10 Caisses Blanc de Baleine de 6  
15 Barils de petits Jambons, 1er qualité  
60 Fr quins Beurre de Cork  
10 Quartas do. do.  
5 Futailles Saindoux en blade  
100 Petits quarts Prime Saindoux  
5 Futailles Sucre Rafiné, pains de torquie de 2 livres  
5 Futailles do. do. de 10 livres  
60 Sacs Riz des Indes Orientales  
60 Futailles de nouvelle Avoine Anglaise, forte  
10 Futailles B. S. Porter de Barelay  
76 Barils do. contenant 3 douz.  
24 Dito do. 3 douz. Pale Ale  
20 Quartaux de Sherry, très supérieur  
4 Caisses contenant chacune 3 douz. Sherry, très supérieur doré, pour consommation de suite  
10 Quartaux Vin de Porto  
5 Pipes de bonne Eau de Vie.  
Colthoun, Brothers, & Co.  
Wharf de la Rue St. Vincent,  
2 février 1843.

#### ON DEMANDE

300 Pieds luyaux en Fer  
De 3 pouces ou 3 pouces et demi de diamètre.  
TOUTES personnes ayant de cet article à vendre, trouveront un acquéreur en s'adressant au Comptoir de Messrs. Bushe et Darling, ou à l'Econome de l'habitation Harmony Hall, à Naparima du Nord.  
31 janvier 1843.

#### Aux Planteurs ou Autres.

MARDI, 14 du courant, à midi, il sera vendu aux Enchères Publiques, à l'Office de l'Enca—

14 Paires de Roues  
Pour Cabrouets et les Essieux, entièrement neufs et d'une confection la plus approuvée.

Aussi,  
2 Cabrouets complets.

Conditions—payable en billets approuvés négociables, à 4 mois, pour tous les achats au dessus de \$60.

Henry Graham.  
3 février 1843.

Merrains R. O., etc.

LES sous-signes ont reçu par le Queen Victoria, du Norfolk, et offrent à vendre—

30,000 Merrains, et Fonds pour boucauts à sucre, de 38 pouces  
10 Tierçons } Riz nouveau de la Caroline  
10 Demi do. }  
13 Barils }  
10 Caisses Tabac Cavendish  
25 Quartas de caisses Raisins  
150 Sacs Pois yeux noirs  
50 Dito Haricots blancs  
100 Jambons choisis de Virginie  
50 Jarres d'Huiles amaraînées  
20 Barils Goudron et Brai  
3,000 Feuillards  
7,300 Al-sentes de Cypres  
Darratott, Adams et Co.  
King Wharf, 3 février 1843.  
Aussi tenant de débiter à vendre à bon marché,  
53 Boucauts-neufs Charbon à fumer  
20,000 Ardoises Duchesses  
20,000 Dito Comtesse  
15,000 Brques rouge  
300 Caves d'Huile  
50 Caisses } Vermicelli  
50 Demi do. }  
10 Barils Jambons de Yorkshire.  
D. A. & Co.

#### A VENDRE.

DURANT la récolte, à très bas prix, par le sous-signe.  
Mulets Espagnols  
de la Côte Ferme.  
Beufs de Traits et Chevaux.  
Andre Ambard.  
6 décembre 1842.

Le sous-signe est chargé de vendre un assortiment de  
Petits Plateaux Ronds  
Pour griller les salons, en fer fondu, convenables pour contenir les ouvrages des Dames, ou pour poser les vases, réunissant l'élégance à la solidité, et le bon marché—bien dignes d'attirer l'attention des personnes de goût, qui peuvent les voir à son entrepôt.

Geo. Ramsay.  
6 février 1843.

LES sous-signes sont préparés à faire des Avances sur le Sucre, Melasse, Café et Cacao, consignés à Messrs. Catesworth, Powell et Pryor, de Londres  
Colthoun, Brothers, & Co.  
Wharf de la Rue St. Vincent.  
5 janvier 1843.

VENTE  
à grande réduction de prix.  
MADAME BEGUE d'airant clore la vente de plusieurs articles de nouveauté et autres, les donnera à très bon marché pour du comptant seulement.

Elle prévient les personnes qui lui doivent que les comptes dus au 31 Décembre dernier qui ne seront pas payés au 15 Avril prochain, seront mis indistinctement en Justice.  
9 février 1843.

#### AVIS.

JEUDI prochain, 16 du courant, il sera vendu à l'Enca, à une heure—  
18 MULETS ESPAGNOLS  
de Choix, propre au travail des habitations.  
Des Billets avec endossement approuvé, payables à quatre mois, seront reçus pour les achats au dessus de \$100.  
Sami, Samuel.  
11 février 1843.

Recu par le James, de Londres—  
20 Quartaux de Vin de Sherry  
brun, doré et pâle.  
Burnett, Brothers & Co.  
3 février 1843.

LES sous-signes sont préparés à faire des Avances sur la D'nt-e, pour être embarquée à l'adresse de Messrs. James Ewing & Co., de Glasgow, durant la récolte suivante.  
Bushe et Darling  
Wharf St. Vincent, 3 nov 1842.

LES sous-signes sont préparés à faire des Avances sur le Sucre, pour être consignés à Messrs. Miles et Kingston, à Bristol, durant cette récolte.  
Colthoun, Brothers, & Co.  
Wharf de la Rue St. Vincent,  
5 janvier 1843.

LES sous-signes achèteront du Sucre, de la Melasse, et du Café, durant la récolte actuelle, lesquels ils payeront comptant à livraison.  
Colthoun, Brothers, & Co.  
5 janvier 1843.

Pour Glasgow,  
Le BRICK Mary Ann,  
Capitaine M'Simon,  
Appartenant à Messrs. James Ewing & Co., est journellement attendu ici, et sera prochainement expédié pour le sudit port, ayant déjà une grande partie de son chargement engagé.  
Pour Fret ou Passage s'adresser à  
Bushe et Darling.

Le sudit bâtiment a à bord—  
Charbon en boucauts de 38 et 40 pouces  
Avoine en futailles pour strop  
Briques communes et à fourneaux  
Ardoises Duchesses et Comtesse  
Chaux à bâtir en boucauts  
Sel en petites futailles et barils  
Futailles à melasses en bottes; Feuillards  
Qui seront vendus à des conditions modérées, livrables sur la Côte.  
3 février 1843.

#### LA GOELETTE

OCEAN BRIDE,  
THOMAS M'GEE,  
Pour Fret ou Passagers

Pour toutes les îles voisines, et tous les points du Golfe de Paria.  
Pour les conditions, etc. s'adresser au Capitaine à bord.

Pour Clyde,  
La Barque fine voilière A 1,  
MEDORA,  
Capitaine M'Pherson;

Prendra de la Denrée en barils et tierçons, si l'on en fait promptement la demande, et sera expédiée le 15 Février, si le temps le permet. Pour Fret ou Passage s'adresser au Capitaine à bord, ou à  
TURNBULL, STEWART & Co.  
Marine Square, 30 janvier 1843.

Pour Greenock,  
Le Navire ARETHUSE,  
Capitaine Lyon;

Sera expédié le 15 du mois prochain. Pour Fret ou Passage s'adresser à  
LOSH, SPIERS & Co.  
Wharf de la Rue Richmond,  
17 janvier 1843.

Pour Greenock,  
Le Brick Anglais de 1ere classe, fin voilier  
Claudine,

de 214 Tonneaux, Capte. John Elliot;  
Ayant la plus grande partie de son chargement engagé, sera expédié le 1er Mars. Pour Fret ou Passage s'adresser à  
TURNBULL, STEWART & Co.  
17 janvier 1843.

Pour Fret ou Charte,  
La Barque A. I., fine voilière,  
HANTS,

287 Tonneaux par registre,  
Capitaine John Peock;  
Est en ce moment prête à recevoir chargement.  
S'adresser à  
TURNBULL, STEWART & Co.

à Vendre de sudit bâtiment—  
70 Tonneaux du meilleur Charbon d'Ecosse à fourneaux en vins  
20 Boucauts neufs d'ito  
Qui seront vendus à bon marché, livrables le long de la Côte, et l'on prendra de la Melasse en paiement.

Marine Square, 17 janvier 1843.

Pour Liverpool,  
Le Brick de 1ere classe, très déligent  
Industry,  
Capitaine John M'Fee;

Est en chargement pour le sudit Port, et sera immédiatement expédié. Pour Fret ou Passage s'adresser à bord, ou à  
WM CUNNINGHAM & Co.  
King Wharf, 17 janvier 1843.

À Vendre par le sudit bâtiment—  
50 Boucauts CHAUX à bâtir  
Qui seront débarqués sur la Côte, si l'on en fait promptement la demande.

#### Pour Bristol, Le Navire de première classe Feliza,

Capitaine J. D. Moore;  
Partira pour le sudit Port le 1er Avril prochain au plus tard. Ce bâtiment offre de très grande avantages aux Passagers, par la saison convenable de son départ, et les emmenagements supérieurs, déjà très connus, qui seront indiqués par le Capitaine Moore, à bord, et l'on peut s'assurer le passage en s'adressant à lui ou à  
Colthoun, Brothers, & Co.

Wharf de la Rue St. Vincent,  
13 janvier 1843.  
La Feliza sera suivie par le Navire St. Vincent, Capitaine Cook.

#### Pour Bristol, Le beau Navire, à 1er voilier AJAX,

Capitaine Stark;  
Sera expédié pour le sudit port vers le 1er Mars positivement au plus tard. Les Passagers trouveront sur ce bâtiment les emmenagements les plus confortables et supérieurs, autant qu'on peut les désirer dans une pareille occasion au service du commerce.  
S'adresser au Capitaine à bord, ou au Comptoir de  
Colthoun, Brothers, & Co.

Wharf de la Rue St. Vincent,  
3 janvier 1843.

#### Pour Londres, La belle Barque fine voilière Beatrice,

De 278 Tonneaux,  
Capitaine George S. Pearce;  
Sera prochainement expédié Pour Fret ou Passage, ayant de très bons emmenagements, s'adresser au Comptoir de  
Crabtree, Scott & Co.  
Quai du Sud, 13 décembre 1842.

#### Pour Londres, Le Brick de première classe Glenavon,

Jaugeant 212 Tonneaux,  
Capitaine Thomas Courts;  
Ayant d'emmenagement supérieurs, sera expédié dans le courant du mois de Janvier. Pour Fret ou Passage s'adresser au Capitaine à bord ou à  
George Fitzwilliam & Co.  
Qui seront préparés à faire des Avances sur la Denrée consignée à leurs amis à Londres.  
16 décembre 1842.

#### A VENDRE, PAR ORDRE DES ACTIONNAIRES,

#### Le Bâtiment PARIA.

Qui est en ce moment mouillé dans la rade du Port d'Espagne. Le corps du bâtiment est parfaitement adapté à la machine à vapeur, et par Scott, Sinclair et Co. est de la force de 30 chevaux, et en bon état; la chaudière en cuivre. Le Bâtiment a été construit à Greenock en 1837.  
S'adresser pour information au Secrétaire.  
Robt. Dennistoun.  
24 décembre 1842.

#### MULETS Espagnols à Vendre par Gerold et Ulrich.

23 décembre 1842.

#### AVIS.

LES sous-signes ont reçu, et attendent journellement, quelques chargemens de

#### Beaux Mulets Espagnols,

Dont la majeure partie sont propres aux charrois. Des acheteurs solides obtiendront des termes accommodants.  
Begue et Cipriani.  
28 novembre 1842

#### MULETS ESPAGNOLS. à Vendre par les sous-signes G. Gardie et Lefer.

15 novembre 1842.

LES sous-signes feront des Avances sur les Denrées expédiées à l'adresse de leurs amis à Glasgow et à Londres.

Corrie, H. Alister & Co.  
22 novembre 1842.

#### Para Vender.

LA RESIDENCIA comoda por una familia, a la Calle de San Pedro, actualmente ocupada por el Señor Arch. Stevenson, teniendo todas las comodidades de conveniencias.  
Appliquese a  
Stevenson y Hutchison.  
9 Enero 1843.

#### A Vendre à cet Office MILLS

Feuilles d'Almanac de la TRINIDAD

#### Une Table correcte du tems, pour 1843.

Prix, 40 Cents.  
2 janvier 1843.

#### TRINIDAD.

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C 4/012/10/9

To H. J. MILLIS Esq., Esq. &c. &c.

DEAR SIR,—In the tribute of respect paid to the memory of our lamented friend, Mr. Mühlhauser, in your last paper, the writer has fallen into some mistakes, which, for obvious reasons, it is very desirable to correct.

1. It is stated that Mr. M. had been "inducted to the Rectorship of St. Paul's." Now the District in which he so long and so efficiently laboured has not yet been constituted a Rectory; and at the time of his death he occupied precisely the same position as that in which he had all along stood, and continued to receive his stipend, as hitherto, from the C. M. Society. His connexion with the Society, had he decided on remaining in Trinidad, was destined to cease on the 30th of June; and it is a matter of thankfulness to his friends that the Providential continuance of that connexion up to the period of his death will in all likelihood secure to his bereaved widow and children a small allowance from the Society.

2. Mr. M.'s death is represented to have been "occasioned by fever." This, also, is a mistake; the disease which has deprived the Church of his services, having been pronounced by his medical attendants to have been *congestion of the liver*. From this disease he had had to contend with several very severe attacks; one of which had compelled him, eighteen months since, to visit Barbados for change of air. One of these illnesses occurred about two months ago, when he was, I apprehend, strongly recommended by his medical adviser to change his climate, and distinctly told that another attack would, in all probability, prove fatal—an opinion which has been but too fully verified.

The correction of this mistake is, in reality, of much more importance than may, at first sight, be apparent. The occasional awfully sudden deaths which occur from fever in a climate like this, have already created a dread of encountering it, which makes it difficult to obtain from England, labourers for our Vineyard; and it would, therefore, seem more than undesirable by erroneous statements to increase that prejudice.

3. Having shewn that our lamented friend was not removed by fever, it may appear almost superfluous to call your attention to the remark that his "fever" was brought on by exposure to the late inclement "weather in attendance on his Lordship the Bishop" "during his recent visit to Cedros." It will be seen that, to an extent of which few were aware, his constitution had been gradually undermined by his trying duties, and that his deeply seated disease at length reached its crisis, which terminated in his death. And the fact is that, on the occasion of the visit alluded to, he had to undergo less of exposure and fatigue than usually accompanied his periodical visits to Cedros. During the week ending the 4th of May, the Bishop having intimated the probability of

his going directly to Cedros on entering the Bocas, Mr. M. had awaited him there, but without leaving Mr. Le Quin's house. His Lordship having been compelled by unexpected delays to abandon his intention, Mr. M. came to Town and accompanied him to Cedros, for which they embarked on Monday evening, the 6th. The weather proved so unfavourable that, after an ineffectual attempt to go through the Quarters of Cedros and Erin, they were compelled, without accomplishing their purpose, to return to Town, which they reached on Friday morning, the 10th. It was not until Monday night, the 20th, that Mr. M. was taken ill; nor does it seem possible, under the circumstances, to attribute the melancholy issue to the effects of the particular visit in question.

Feeling assured that the writer of the Obituary in your Journal will feel pleasure in disabusing the public mind of any erroneous impressions unintentionally made on it,

I am, my dear Sir,  
Your's Respectfully,

WM. W. JACKSON.

Parsonage, 31st May.

From "The Gazette," May 31/46



Parma, May 31/44

Rev. W. W. Jackson to N. J. Smith, Esq.

[From the Gazette]